The Daily Gazetteer. Numb.

Wednesday, December 16. 1741.

I HAVE often wondred how thoſe Writers who have taken upon them to eſpouſe the Cauſe of the *Oppoſition*, have for ſo long a Track of Time been able to furniſh out ſo many Quires of Calumny, Falſhood, and Detraction. If *Craftſmen* did not lie upon every Stall, a good-natur'd Man would be tempted to doubt whether Malice could inſpire fourteen Volumes; as without ſeeing the *Champion*, he would certainly be of Opinion, that the Town would never ſuffer repeated Half ſheets of Ill Language to grow up to the Size of the *Guardians*. But this is an Age of Wonders, and in proportion as they grow common, Admiration ought to ceaſe. Full of this Reflection, I have given myſelf ſome Trouble to unravel this Myſtery, and to make myſelf acquainted with the Methods theſe People have uſed to maintain a conſtant Current of Defamation, and never to ſuffer the Reader's Appetite to pall for Want of ſuch Matter to feed upon: And as I think the Reſult of my Enquiries may be of ſome Uſe to the World, I judged it in ſome meaſure my Duty to communicate them; the rather, becauſe I have heard ſome intelligent Perſons expreſs a like Earneſtneſs to have this Queſtion decided; from a Suppoſition that if theſe Writers had never had Grounds for Complaint, they would not have continued ſo many Years perpetually murmuring and mouthing. But if I am not much miſtaken, they will, by that time they have read this Paper, be ſo effectually ſatisfied in this Matter, that Seven Years longer Perſeverance in the ſame Track will not aſtoniſh them; for when a Man's Funds are known to be very large, we no longer ſtare at his Expence.

In the firſt Place I muſt obſerve, That how angry ſoever theſe Gentlemen appear in their Writings, they are none of them blinded by Reſentment of Injuries ſuſtain'd. No; we muſt do them the Juſtice to own that they went coolly about their Work, and that they did not liſt with the Enemy for the ſake of Revenge, but for another Reaſon. This being the Caſe, they had their Wits about them; had Leiſure to conſult their Common-Places, and to bring every thing they found there againſt Power, Grandeur, Miniſters, Courts, ay and Kings too into their Diſcourſes. A middle-aged Man who has employ'd his Time well at the Univerſity, may be eaſily ſuppoſed to furniſh thirty or forty Declamations *per Annum* during Life. A Perſon educated from his Youth in Principles oppoſite to the Government, may eaſily rail at it till he is grey-headed. It is a common Caſe, and I could mention ſome Coffee-houſes about Town, where Half a Dozen Orators of this Sort have never been wanting ſince the *Revolution*. On the other hand, a Man who has been uſed to Playhouſe Jars, and the Polite Converſation at the Widow *King*'s, will never be at a Loſs for ſomething to ſay, ſo long as a Diſpute ſerves his Purpoſe. It is clear then, that Perſons properly qualified may toſs the Ball of Political Contention for many Years together, with a reaſonable Application, provided always that they are not deſtitute of neceſſary Encouragement. It is one Thing for a Man piqued to keep up his Spirits for a long Track of Time, and another for a Perſon vers'd in the Science to diſplay his Skill in Altercation.

Another great Help theſe Writers have, is the Occaſional Aſſiſtance of ſuch as are really angry. There never was any Age, or any Government, in which all were pleas'd; and, conſequently, when ſuch Writers have once open'd Shop, there will be enough to ſupply them with Wares. Every Man who has Merit in his own Opinion, and has met with no Marks of Diſtinction equal to his Expectations, will be glad to convey his Senſe of their wrong Judgments, thro' a Canal open'd for that very Purpoſe. He who has been puniſh'd either for his Miſdeeds, or his Neglects, will rejoice at an Opportunity of cenſuring in his Turn thoſe who cenſur'd him; and the Man of high Spleen, who wants no other Motive to Diſcontent than that he is not ſo great as he deſires, and others greater than he could wiſh, eagerly embraces ſo fair an Opportunity of venting that Grief which would otherwiſe conſume him. In ſhort, while there are Parties, while there are Malecontents, while there are moody People in the World, the profeſſed Secretaries of Sedition will never want Correſpondents. One Sarcaſtick Letter produces another, for every Splenetick Soul is apt to ſurmiſe that his own is a harder Caſe than that of his Neighbour: And thus when once the Humour of complaining is ſet afloat, the Tribe of Murmurers encreaſes daily; eſpecially if Publick Affairs run long in the ſame Channel, and Men are ſharpened by repeated Diſappointments. In ſuch a Caſe they will ſay any Thing; for, as our old Poet *Daniel* obſerves,

Still Times of Faction, Times of Slander be.

Precedents from former Times are of infinite Service to Authors who employ their Time in this Kind of Writing. What ſerv'd the Purpoſe of one Oppoſition can never be very wide of the Deſigns of another. Good Miniſters have been oppos'd as well as bad. The Outcry againſt *Clarendon* was ſtronger than againſt *Buckingham*. The juſt and the evil Miniſter have this in common, that both are poſſeſs'd of Power, and it coſts a Writer of no Conſcience very little Pains to charge both with making the ſame Uſe of it. *Sejanus* was a great Villain; *Tacitus* ſupplies us with abundant Proofs of it: But *Sejanus* was alſo a Great Man, and therefore if you call any Great Man by his Name, you may paſs him upon the Vulgar for as great a Villain, without any Proofs at all. The Multitude are no Logicians, he who aſſerts roundly will very ſeldom fail to carry his Cauſe before them; and this being a Truth notorious, we need not wonder the Application is often made. Affirming is a Kind of Evidence, indeed the only Kind of Evidence, in every Libeller's Power; of this therefore he will never be ſparing, and if he is refuted, his Remedy is at hand, he affirms again with greater Heat than before.

Allegory is a conſtant Reſource of the Enemies of the Great, it affords them an Opportunity of exerting their Malice and ſtretching their Imaginations to the utmoſt. What the moſt determin'd Satiriſt would bluſh to write, is thrown abroad in this Way without Concern. In order to be convinc'd of this, we need only remember the Viſion of the *Golden Rump*, and ſome *Latin* Pieces from the ſame ingenious Hand. Theſe will convince us, that when Men have ſold themſelves to a Faction, and have nothing elſe in view but the anſwering at any rate its Ends, they will ſuggeſt whatever riſes in their own diſtemper'd Minds, without Reſpect to Decency or Truth, when they once come to believe that the thin Veil of Allegory will be ſufficient to cover them from the Contempt of the Publick, as well as from its Juſtice. It muſt be own'd, that there have been Times, perhaps within the Memory of Man, when this Kind of Writing was at leaſt excuſable if not neceſſary, that is, when Power, inſtead of being obedient, dictated to our Laws; and when the Will and Pleaſure of Men was thought ſufficient to ſupercede (as the Phraſe was in thoſe Days, diſpenſe) with publick Reaſon. But becauſe in ſuch a State of things Allegory might be allow'd, does it follow that it ought to be uſed, now the State of Things is alter'd? We ſhould not blame a Man for any thing he did to preſerve his Life in a Shipwreck, tho' with great Juſtice we ſhould puniſh the ſame Act done while the Ship was at Sea and in Safety. Extreme and imminent Danger will licenſe almoſt any thing; but it is ſtrange Logick to infer, that things are always expedient becauſe under certain Circumſtances they may not be criminal.

It may however be pretended, that every Writer is to judge when and how far Caſes come up to this Neceſſity; and that I conclude too haſtily againſt the modern Compoſers of Allegories, who may be, or at leaſt conceive themſelves to be in the very Situation to which I allow this Privilege. But in anſwer to this I ſay, that Neceſſity is not a thing to be hid, and as it is never reaſonable for private Men to diſpenſe with the Laws till their Governors act viſibly without Regard to them, ſo it is impoſſible this ſhould ever happen and the greateſt Part of the Nation be in doubt about it. He who pretends to ſay, that it is practicable for any Adminiſtration to infringe our Liberties, to invade our Properties, or to alter our Conſtitution, without its being evident to all the World, talks like a Knave or a Fool; like a Knave, if he means only to deceive us, by telling a Story which he does not believe; and like a Fool, if he is really weak enough to ſwallow ſuch a glaring Abſurdity, and to credit the few angry Heads of a reſtleſs, intriguing Faction, at the Expence of his Reaſon, Duty and Experience. There is nothing eaſier than to diſcern whether we are govern'd by Force or by Law, and to pretend to raiſe Doubts and Suſpicions about this is to take away all political Certainty, and to leave us without any Standard or Meaſure of Obedience. Yet to this ſome of the Allegories viſibly tend which I have mention'd, and of Conſequence they are Examples of a ſtrange Depravity of Taſte, whereby Men are brought to prefer the Title of a Wit to the Character of a loyal Subject, and an honeſt and uſeful Member of Society; which whoever attentively conſiders muſt own to be a Depravity indeed.

As Exerciſe improves all things, ſo I muſt confeſs that the Trade of Libelling has receiv'd ſeveral additional Graces from the Hands of thoſe who have been lately concern'd therein. Amongſt theſe I think I may fairly reckon perſonated Invectives; I mean by this, the aſſuming a foreign Character, and ſaying therein what they could not have ſaid in their own. A *Weſt Saxon's* Complaint to the preſent Adminiſtration makes but little Impreſſion, becauſe we know it to be the Corner of Complaints from whence nothing but Murmurs have come for about half a Century. But when the ſame Language is heard from a *German*, it is liſten'd to with Attention. We are apt to fancy Foreigners are impartial, that they ſpeak of things as they ſee them, and not according to their Prejudices. But alas! tho' this Reaſoning be juſt, with what Propriety is it applied to the Squeaking of a Puppet inſpir'd by the Voice of a Malecontent. Every Man is not a *German* who ſpeaks *High-dutch* or who dreſſes in the *Pruſſian* Mode. In our private Affairs, an *Engliſh* Sharper would never paſs upon us by the Help of ſuch a Diſguiſe, but it ſeems 'tis otherwiſe in publick Concerns, and hence the Grief of true Patriots! Yet this is neither a new Invention nor a very bright one; the Women uſed it long ago. When a fair Lady has a mind to impoſe on a fond Father or doting Mother, ſhe does not tell her, I deſire to do this or that; or, my Opinion is ſo; but, Mr. Such-a-one was pleas'd to ſay, or it was the Remark of my Aunt in the Country; and thus the thing is inſinuated with Authority, which otherwiſe could not have been ſpoken. To ſay the Truth, *as he ſaid* and *as ſhe ſaid* enables a *Goſſip* to maintain a Diſcourſe of *three Hours* long, upon a Subject no reaſonable Man could have talk'd on a Quarter of an Hour. So the Malecontents, by diverſifying Characters, have found a Way to repeat their own groundleſs Inſinuations without the Imputation of Tautology, and to convert the preſent Scheme of Debate into a Kind of *Drama*, for the better Entertainment of their Readers.

It would have been very eaſy for me to have mention'd many others of their Arts; ſuch as their correcting in an Advertiſement what would have been too glaring in a Paper; the propagating their own Dreams under the Title of popular Rumours; and their ſtigmatizing the cleareſt Reputations with the low Title of Puffs. But I am quite weary of ſo ungrateful a Subject, and had rather the Publick ſhould owe its Inſtruction to its own Experience, which in this Matter muſt be great, than to ſuch a labour'd Detail from me. It is ſufficient that I have pointed out the principal Heads, and have made it evident beyond Contradiction, that the preſent Spirit of Diſaffection has been excited and cheriſhed with the utmoſt Diligence, and with the greateſt Artifice imaginable.

R. Freeman.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Dec. 14. Wind N. Arrived the Lisbon Galley Blackabee, and the Mafra, Smith, both from Lisbon in 15 Days Paſſage. 'They were convoy'd into Soundings by 'his Majeſty's Ship Kingſton, who then left them to give 'Chace to a Sail in Sight.

Deal, Dec. 14. Wind N. W. This Morning ſail'd his Majeſty's Ship Squirrell for the River. Came down the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for Leghorn. Remains his Majeſty's Ship Dover; a Dutch Ship for Eaſt India; and the Benjamin, Pidgeon, for Portmahone.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Spithead, the Kingſton Man of War, Capt. Norris, from Lisbon.

At Dunkirk, the Lion, L'Enclan, from Bilboa.

At Amſterdam, the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemus, from London; the —, William Coulſon, from Stockton.

At Bremen, the King Solomon, Rynderts, from London.

At Lisbon, the ——, Antonio da Silva, the ——, Edmond Morris, both from Dublin; the —, Rene Briſſon, from Waterford; the Dolphin, Derracot, from New England; the N. S. de Concordia, Ribeiro, the Salisbury, Hancock, and the Suadades, Veal, all three from London, the — , Richard Bewit, from Falmouth; the Endeavour, William Pike, and the ———, Charles Frowd, from Newfoundland.

LONDON, December 10.

Laſt Night arriv'd a Mail from *Holland*, with Letters of the 9th inſt. N. S. from Vienna, which ſay the young Archduke is arriv'd there from Presbourg, and that the Queen of Hungary was expected there every Day with the Great Duke of Tuſcany, who had been return'd a Week from the Army in Bohemia, after ſending it into Winter-Quarters. Thoſe of the 16th from Berlin, confirm that the King has actually order'd the 25 Squadrons of his Troops in Bohemia, to join the French, Bavarian, and Saxon Forces there; and they write from Prague, that the States of that Kingdom are ſummon'd on the 16th, to pay Homage to the Elector of Bavaria as King of Bohemia.

They write from Turin, of Dec. 9. N. S. That Orders have been lately iſſued for the Regiments of Guards, Savoy, Montferrat, and others; to move towards Caſal, Valencia, Alexandria, and Tortona, in the Neighbourhood of which laſt Place Contracts are making for Forage. A great Number of Boats and Barges are getting ready for tranſporting Artillery, Ammunition, Stores and Proviſions; and Collars and Harneſs are preparing for the Horſes belonging to the Train. Circular Letters are iſſued to all the Officers who are abſent, to return immediately to their reſpective Regiments.

The Pernambucca Fleet was arriv'd in the Mouth of the River Tagus, the 6th of December N. S.

Near Careliſcroona is loſt the Ship commanded by Hendrick Eeekhoff, bound from Wiſmar to Stockholm.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto John Cheale, Eſq; Arundell Herald of Arms Extraordinary, the Office of Norroy King of Arms, and principal Herald of the North Part of that Part of Great Britain called England, vacant by the Promotion of Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; late Norroy, to the Office of Clarenceux.

The King has been pleas'd to appoint John Way, Francis Capper, John Philpot, and John Cookſon, Eſqrs; together with Thomas Bond, Eſq; in the room of Thomas Sutton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Licenſing Hackney Coaches and Chairs within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the Honourable Charles Prinekney of South Carolina to be one of his Council for the ſaid Province.

We hear the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Maſter of Catherine Hall in Cambridge and Prebend of Norwich, lies at the Point of Death at his Houſe in the Cloſe at Norwich.

Yeſterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 6137, 37875, each 500l. No. 22330, 37840, 5536, 14217, 30831, each 100l.

BANKRUPT.

Thomas Oakes, late of Swallow-ſtreet. in the Pariſh of St. James's, Weſtminſter, Innholder.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	05 23	Evening 05 45

Bank Stock, 138. India, 160 1-4th. South Sea, 105 1-half. Old Annuity, 112 1-half. New ditto, 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. No Transfer. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89 1-4th. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 7 l. 7 s. to 15 s.

Cuſtom Houſe, London, Dec. 15, 1741.

THE *Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms having received a Letter dated the* 14th *Inſtant and ſigned* T. D *giving them an Account of ſome Frauds and Irregularities in the Revenue: This is to give Notice, that if the Author of the ſaid Letter will inform Mr Manley their Secretary where he may be ſpoke with, or receive a Letter from him that his Name ſhall be concealed, and he ſhall meet with all fitting Encouragement.*

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(Price Six-Pence.)
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A
VISION.
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On Diſputes and Controverſies in Religion.

What have the greateſt Part of the Comments and Diſputes upon the Laws of God ſerved for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Senſe? What hath been the Effect of thoſe multiplied, curious Diſtinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obſcurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loſs?

Locke on Hum. Underſtand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

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N B. Number III. will be publiſhed next Month: And as ſoon as the Æneid is finiſh'd, the Bucolicks and Georgicks will be printed in the ſame Manner.

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For Broken-Winded HORSES,
WHich has been publiſhed and ſold
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And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many Horſes have been made ſo perfectly ſound, that they have been ſold and valued from 10 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which by being Broken-winded, could not before be ſold for 3 or 4 Pounds

It is ſold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's-Bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d the Quart Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no where elſe in England.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

Remonstrances of the Parliament *of* Paris, *in the Name of the People, which were made to the King, upon imposing the Tax call'd* Dixieme, *or the Tenth.*

SIRE,

THE Circumstances of Affairs when your Majesty was pleased to send to your Parliament the Declaration for imposing the Tenth, don't permit them to acquiesce with Silence.

The Interests of your People being inseparable from those of your Crown, render them still more dear to us: Their Zeal for your Service, their unshaken Love for your sacred Person, are your Majesty's real Treasure, the Source of which we desire you to render inexhaustible by your Care to husband it.

After having seen a Declaration which imposes the Tenth upon all the Revenues of your Kingdom, and orders it to be levy'd at the very same Instant, permit us, *Sire*, to call back that Paternal Tenderness for your Subjects, whose Attachment to you, makes us consider them as your Children: You know their Hearts, their Fidelity; 'tis our Duty to *shew you their Necessities.*

The Augmentation of your Troops, the Armament of your Fleets, determin'd your Majesty to demand extraordinary Service.

We are very far, *Sire*, from not contributing our utmost to the necessary Expences for the Success of your Majesty's Wise and Prudent Designs: We admire your Penetration into Futurity, and that, without being determin'd by any Self-Interest, 'tis your sole Attention to procure Peace and Tranquillity to *Europe*. And Views that are so pure, so disinterested, cannot meet with any Obstructions that are capable of hindering them from taking Effect e'er long.

Your Majesty does not want Resources for supporting those Expences, which you have all the Reason in the World to think cannot be of long Duration.

Your annual and regular Revenues, exclusive of all other Aids, surpass the joint Revenues of several Powers of *Europe*. Then as for the great Number of private Persons whose Wealth dazzles our Eyes, ought not they to advance the Sums you may stand in need of, for the Service of the State? Will they refuse to lend your Majesty a Part of what they have gained under your Government? The frugal Management of your Revenues only, when better Times come, will put you in a Condition to reimburse them.

During the Interval while such speedy Grants may be of Service for the Accomplishment of your Designs, your People will recover their Strength, and tho' their Forces are exhausted, their Zeal is not abated.

Your Majesty can scarce be freed from that Anxiety which you suffer'd for the *bare Subsistance of those poor People*, your paternal Bowels earn'd at *their Misery*: We saw you had Recourse to the remotest Countries to procure them the Staff of Life: But to do Justice to your Peoples Gratitude, they give the most glaring Proofs of their Inability at the present Juncture.

'Tis not only this Part of your Subjects *that wants to recover Breath; even amongst those in* more *easy Circumstances, there are none but what are still sensible of the Calamities of the late Years; for they have all suffer'd a considerable Dimunution in their Fortune.*

Inundations that were almost universal, Alms freely given by some, and from others, as it were, extorted; a Dearness of Provisions and Commodities of all Sorts here, render'd the Calamity common to all Ranks, and wou'd to God that we had only to complain of what is past, for we still feel it, and see no End of our Sufferings.

In such Circumstances as these cou'd we expect an Imposition of a Tenth? Yet notwithstanding our Situation, we should not complain, if we were appriz'd of the Necessities of the Government by such Events as have hitherto preceded an Imposition of this Nature.

Thanks to God, your Majesty has nothing to fear for your Dominions; a prudent and wise Policy has put Arms in your Hand without any Design to make use of 'em: Is there a Necessity therefore, at the first setting out, to have Recourse to extraordinary Supplies.

Mean time, this Declaration has every thing in it that can render it most disgustful. How long it is to last, is as it were uncertain; for as the Cause to which it must be owing is not explain'd, the Period of it may depend on Causes that are complicated, and in a manner arbitrary. And the Dispatch demanded for the Execution of it, leaves not a Moment's Respite to prepare for the Payment.

In 1733, your Majesty delay'd as long as was possible an Imposition, the Consideration of the Weight of which, made you stay till the War was broke out on all Sides, before you order'd it; and this at a Time too, when your People had suffer'd no Calamity, and your Majesty had Enemies to combat.

You cannot refuse a Delay of three Months at our just Instances, to give your Subjects time to prepare for this extraordinary Subsidy.

You vouchsafed at that time, by your own Declaration, to dissipate our uneasy Apprehensions of the Continuance of this Imposition; it was to last no longer than such Events as were fixed and certain. Why shou'd we not then confide, *Sire*, in the most humble and most respectful Remonstrances which we take the Liberty of making to you at this Time?

We know no declared Enemies that your Majesty has; your Power and your Moderation is sufficient to check them; May we not represent to you that this Imposition is Pre-mature? Ought we not to desire of you to suspend it?

Your exhausted Subjects intreat you for some Respite, that they may recover their Strength. Grant, at least, SIRE, this short Delay of three Months to enable them to follow the Dictates of their Hearts, and to animate their Zeal by fixing in the clearest and most precise Terms, the Duration of a Tax which was never impos'd but to defend the Rights of your Crown.

His Majesty's Answer.

YOU may be assur'd that 'tis against my Will, and for the Exigencies of the present Juncture, that I am oblig'd to lay on the Tenth. I have a tender Affection for my loyal Subjects, and you must believe that as soon as I have laid down my Arms, I won't lose a Moment to ease them of this Burden: I am impatient to the last Degree to give them this Mark of my Affection.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 10. Yesterday Mr. Robert Hunter was elected Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Nov. 25. *N. S.* On the 19th, sailed the Lynn, Rossiter, for the Western Islands: On the 20th, the Elizabeth, Neil, for Cork: On the 22d, the Young Green, Young, for Carolina; and the Catherine, Eglesston, for New-England.

Lisbon, Dec. 3. N. S. On the 29th ult. arrived the John and William, Morris, from Dublin: On the 30th, the Letitia, Frowd, from Newfoundland. On the 26th, sailed the Scroop, Power, for Limerick.

HOME PORTS.

Newcastle, Dec. 12. Since our last arrived the Anna, Errington, from Rotterdam; the Coaster from London with Goods, with about 40 more from London and the Coast.

Plymouth, Dec. 13. Yesterday came in Commodore Lestock, with two 90 Gun Ships from Spithead, the Bridgewater Man of War, Capt. Rogers from the Downs, also the Firebrand Fireship, from the West-Indies. Passed by the Royal Oak.

Dartmouth, Dec. 13. Came in the Buchanan, Crawford, from Virginia; the St. Thomas, Wallace, and the Amelia, Pate, both from Maryland, all for London. Wind N. E.

Cowes, Dec. 14. Came in the John and Jane, Ward, of Hull, from South Carolina, and sailed again Yesterday. Wind N. E.

Southampton, Dec. 15. Arriv'd the Prosperous, Mackrell, from Rotterdam; sail'd the Seven Sisters, Perchard, and the Betty, Le Cras, for Jersey, and the Dolphin, Sheal, for Lisbon. Wind N.

Dover, Dec. 15. Arrived the Peter and Mary, Prince, from Boston, in five Weeks; and the Lamb, Sommerset, from Liverpool. Wind N.

Deal, Dec. 15. Wind N. W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Dover; a Dutch Ship for East-India; the Benjamin, Pidgeon, for Port Mahon.

Arrived

At Curacao, the Vrindchap, Douwe; the Block, Doedick; the Vreede, Coets; and the Zeepost, Vandermeer; all from Amsterdam.

At Genoa, the Anna Mucana, De Vris, from Yarmouth.

LONDON, December 17.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec. 20. *N. S.*

Letters from Stockholm, dated Dec. 5. inform us that her most gracious Majesty Ulrica Eleonora deceased there on that Day, (in Old Stile the 24th of last Month) after three Days Illness of the Small Pox. She was taken ill the Beginning of the Week, but as she was not wont to complain, she held up till Thursday before she took her Bed. On Sunday the Pustules began to rise, by which it was discern'd what her Distemper was; whereupon her Majesty apprehended her Danger, and immediately dispos'd herself as became a good Christian, for her Passage out of this Life. The same Day the King gave Directions that she should be pray'd for in all the Churches; and her Majesty named the Text of that which is call'd the Confession Sermon. The next Day all his Majesty's Physicians declar'd that there were great Hopes of her Recovery, the Pock being of a favourable Sort; but it soon appear'd they were mistaken in their Judgment, for in a few Hours after the Pustules disappear'd, and her Majesty express'd her Sense of her approaching End. She recommended herself, the King her Consort, and her faithful People, to the Mercy of Almighty God; whereupon she instantly lost her Speech, and then fell into a Kind of Dose, which terminated in her last Sleep. It is impossible to express the Concern the People shew'd upon this Occasion, and indeed they had Reason; for there certainly never was a Princess endow'd with more amiable Qualities than the excellent Queen for whom they mourn. There have arrived within these two Days three Posts from Finland, and it is own'd they do not bring any satisfactory Advices. A Courier arriv'd this Morning from France, with Dispatches of such Importance, that he set out again within two Hours after Noon, and it is now said, that we shall shortly see here not only an Ambassador from that Court, but another from Spain. In the mean time, to keep up the Spirits of the People, the Treaty between this Crown and the Republick of Tripoli is in the Press at the King's Printing-house.

Petersburgh, Nov. 25. This Morning Mr. Finch, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, dispatch'd his Secretary with a Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded here; which, it is said, will give a new Face to the Affairs of Europe. On the 20th past the Turkish Ambassador had his Audience of Leave of the Duke Generalissimo Anthony-Ulrick of Brunswick-Wolfembuttle; after which he demanded seven hundred Post-Horses for his Journey to Constantinople.

Vienna, Dec. 6. Our Army in the Upper Austria increases every Day, and we expect hourly when our Governor Count Kevenhuller shall set out to take upon him the Commaud of them, upon which we flatter ourselves something of Importance will be undertaken; because several Pontons have been sent to the Camp, and other Preparations made for a speedy March, and an approaching Siege. Our last Advices from Lintz inform us, that the Bavarian Governor has order'd all the Gardens in the Neighbourhood of that City to be demolish'd, raz'd several Houses, caus'd the Ditches to be scower'd, and all the advanc'd Posts to be strongly palisadoed, from an Apprehension that our Army will shortly appear before the Place.

From Ratisbon they write of the 13th instant, that on the Elector of Bavaria's making his Publick Entry into Prague upon the 9th instant, the French and Saxon Troops were upon their Arms, with Count Maurice of Saxony at their Head, who presented the Elector with the Keys of the City. After this Ceremony his Highness went to hear the Te Deum sung in the Cathedral, and in the Evening he was proclaim'd King of Bohemia, the 16th being appointed for his Coronation, which it is said will be very magnificent. Upon certain Advice that the Austrian and Hungarian Troops are about to make an Irruption into Bavaria, General Thoring at the Head of a Body of Bavarian Forces is march'd into Upper Austria.

They write from Hanover of the 13th instant, that all Sorts of Warlike Preparations are carried on there with the utmost Diligence; and indeed it is Time, the Marshal Maillebois has lately taken a View of the Frontiers of this Electorate; and on his Return to Osnaburgh it has been currently reported that some thousands of French Troops will shortly pass the Weser into Hildesheim.

'*Bruſſels, Dec.* 18. The Government is entirely taken 'up here with recruiting old and raiſing new Troops, 'inſomuch that it is poſitively ſaid we ſhall have forty 'thouſand Men in theſe Provinces before Spring. Yeſter-'day about nine o'Clock in the Morning, died the Rt. Hon. 'the Earl of Ailesbury, in the 93d Year of his Age.

'Our Letters from Paris of the 14th inſtant, bring us 'nothing material. They ſay indeed the Dauphin gives 'every Night a Ball, which laſts from five to nine; and 'that an Adder of an extraordinary Size, taken out of 'the Body of one Sillon, was carry'd alive to the College 'of Phyſicians, who will perhaps entertain the Publick 'with an Account of the Cauſe of this odd Accident.—— 'But as to Affairs of Importance they are quite ſilent.'

Extract of a Letter, dated Boſton in New-England, Nov. 2.

'Laſt Week Capt. M'Neal arrived here from the Bay 'of Honduras, who touch'd at the Musketo Shore; 'where they had Advice by a Dutch Trading Veſſel from Chagre, that Commodore Anſon had taken the City of Panama in the South Sea.'

Extract of a Letter, dated New-York, Oct. 26.

'By Capt. Tingley, who arrived Yeſterday from Ja-'maica, we are inform'd, that as he came out from 'thence he ſaw a large Ship with a Jury Maſt, wearing 'an Engliſh Jack above Spaniſh Co'ours, ſtanding in for 'that Harbour.'—— Another Letter of the ſame Date ſays it was a Spaniſh Man of War of 60 Guns,

The Eſſex Man of War, Capt. Robinſon, put into Lisbon the 19th of November laſt, O. S. and the Bedford Man of War, Commodore Cornwall, with one Tranſport, called the Nazareth, Tobin, put in there the 22d ditto, being Part of the four Men of War and Tranſports which ſailed from Spithead the 11th of October laſt for Gibraltar. The Marlborough Man of War, another of the ſaid Squadron, we have mentioned to be arrived at Gibraltar; and the fourth, called the Elizabeth Man of War of 70 Guns, is not yet heard of, with the other Tranſport Ship.

The Gibraltar Man of War, Capt. Cockburn, put into Lisbon the 16th of November laſt, O. S. and the Fox Man of War, Capt. Robinſon, the next Day, both from a Cruize.

On the 3d of December, N. S. arrived at Lisbon his Majeſty's Ship the Rocheſter, Capt. Williams, from Newfoundland, in 44 Days Paſſage, with the following Ships under his Convoy; viz. the Mary, Walley; the St. Matthew, Lambert; the Dartmouth, Porter; the Darlington, Hart; the Love, Bailey; the Port Merchant, Walley; the Benjamin, Williamſon; the St. Auſtin, French; the Elizabeth, Moale; the Penelope, Pitt; the Carolina, Shapton; the Rebecca, Knight; the Grace, Hogg; the Swallow, Yoe; the New Key, Prance; the Speedy, Mitchell; the Patience, Deane: the Dove, Banfield; the Proſperous, Gill; the Three Brothers, Chappell; the Dolphin, Sweetland; the Mary, Chard; the Roebuck, Pynn; the Samuel and Hannah, Ollive; and ſome others not known. Capt. Williams loſt Company with nine Ships of the Fleet, one of which is arriv'd at Oporto; the reſt not heard of as yet.

The Garland Man of War, Capt. Godſalve, is arrived at Genoa, from Lisbon and Gibraltar.

One of the Tranſports, Burthen 200 Tons, of Commodore Cornwall's Squadron, is taken 20 Leagues Southward of Cape St. Mary's, by the Spaniſh Squadrons.

Capt. Norris in his Majeſty's Ship the Kingſton from Lisbon, retook the Hanover, Evers, from Virginia to Briſtol, the 8th inſtant.

The Dartmouth Privateer has taken a Spaniſh Sloop with 70 Paſſengers on board, and carried her into Madeira the 15th of November, N. S.

At Madeira is arrived the Robert and Siſſon, Selwood, from Plymouth.

On Friday the 4th Inſtant died Mr. Edward-Heſlop Coteſworth, at his Seat at Hermitage, near Hexham, in the County of Northumberland. He has bequeathed all his Real Eſtate to his Brother Michael Coteſworth, Eſq; now reſiding in the Eaſt-Indies, and the greateſt Part of his Perſonal alſo, if he lives and returns to England to enjoy it.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon between Three and Four o'Clock, Capt. Barnard arriv'd expreſs from Plymouth, from Admiral Vernon, in the Firebrand Fireſhip, and delivered into the Duke of Newcaſtle's own Hands (by a ſpecial Command from the Admiral) the ſeveral Packets directed to his Grace.

His Grace was in the Houſe of Peers when the Meſſenger came, and immediately went to the Secretary of State's Office.

The ſaid Captain afterwards went to the Admiralty-Office, and delivered the ſeveral Packets directed to Sir Charles Wager. He was Eleven Weeks on his Paſſage.

And we hear that the Admiral has taken a Spaniſh Man of War of 60 Guns, but as to the other Particulars we cannot as yet learn.

Yeſterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge-Lottery, viz. Numb. 47,102, 1000 l. 41,232, 33,949, 9,214, 2,270, 500 l. each; 20,533, 20,194, 20,044, 18,989, 17,608, 12,064, 3,635, 100 l. each.

The ſame Day John Blow and Mary Clement were committed to Bridewell by Col. de Veil, for hawking Unſtampt News Papers.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	06	03	Evening 06 24

Bank Stock, 137 3-4ths to 5-8ths. India 160 1-half. South Sea, 105 1-half. Old Annuity, 112 1-half to 3-8ths. New ditto, 112 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Books ſhut. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 15 s. to 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 81. 5 s. to 3s.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHereas JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the* 13th *of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

This Day is publiſh'd,

[Price One Shilling]

A LETTER to the Rev. Mr. *William Warburton*, M. A. Occaſion'd by ſome Paſſages in his Book, intituled, *The Divine Legation of* Moſes *demonſtrated*

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Guatimula,	Quito,	Buenos Ayres, &c.

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